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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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Introducing Thomas Ryan.

Honest now, did you ever know such a man as Thomas F. Ryan was in existence prior to a few weeks ago, when the press announced that he was to be one of the saviours of the lost Equitable Insurance company?

How little we really know as to who our uncrowned kings are in America! Yet this man Ryan has been a Croesus among capitalists and the average American scarcely knew there was such a man.

We know all about Pierpont Morgan, Charley Schwab, Carnegie and Rockefeller, but the rest of the commercial vultures have been roosting higher and higher as the swag heaped from the working class has piled up within their reach, and so silently and so persistently has the system been at work that we are astonished when we are informed that the control of the Equitable has now gotten into the hands of a single man named Ryan, and that he is fabulously wealthy.

The facts about Ryan's wealth are just coming out. The following from the New York World will give the reader an idea of the magnitude of this new star in the great American plutocratic galaxy:

The public debt of the United States on November 1, 1904, was \$2,304,697,418.64.

Thomas F. Ryan controls stock in various companies amounting to more than one-half of the public debt—in rough figures, \$1,374,712,137.

In addition to this, which represents only the amount of money controlled by Mr. Ryan, he is a stockholder or director in a score of other companies representing hundreds of millions of dollars.

Here are the companies controlled by Mr. Ryan:

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Paid-up capital \$ 100,000.00
Total income 79,076,695.95
Lender assets 358,275,299.46

Total \$ 437,351,995.41
Amount of policies in force 1,495,542,812.00
Number of policies in force 564,594.00

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Total income \$ 81,000,984.57
Lender assets 378,675,062.60
Total \$ 459,676,047.17

Amount of policies in force \$1,547,611,660.00
Number of policies in force 659,544

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Paid-up capital \$ 500,000.00
Total income 4,292,367.43
Lender Assets 16,291,727.13

Total \$20,684,094.56
Amount of policies in force \$67,488,150.00
Number of policies in force 36,487.00

New York City Railway and allied companies approximately \$175,000,000.00
American Tobacco Company, capital 180,000,000.00
Equitable Trust Company, capital 3,000,000.00
Mortgage Trust Company, capital 2,000,000.00
Metropolitan Securities Company 30,000,000.00
National Bank of Commerce, capital 25,000,000.00
Consolidated Tobacco Company, capital 40,000,000.00
Mercantile Trust Company, capital 2,000,000.00

In addition to the companies mentioned above Mr. Ryan is a director or trustee in the American Securities Company, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Central Crosseau Railroad, Consolidated Gas Company, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, Continental Tobacco Company, Cuba Company, East River Gas Company of Long Island City, Electric Storage Battery Company, Fulton Street Railroad, Havana Tobacco Company, Hocking Valley Railway Company, Industrial Trust Company of Providence, International Cigar Machinery Company, New York Central and Ashtabula Company, Newport Trust Company, Pine Products Company, Rapid Transit Ferry Company, Richmond Barona Company, Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, Thirty-fourth Street Crosseau Railway, Union Bleaching and Finishing Co., Union Elevated Railroad of Chicago, Union Exchange Bank, United Lead Co.

Such is the testimony of the New-York World.

There are many Ryans and more developing every day. Every dollar of wealth he has gotten into his coffers has been produced by the hard toil of the working class.

But the working class has not been able to keep what it produced because of the capitalist system. For the great wealth it calls into existence the working class gets a mere beggary living, and certain fractions of that class and their miserable existence in the poor house, in the insane asylum, in the grave of the suicide, in epilepsy and alcoholism.

The wealth that the workers are despoiled of goes to the capitalist class and then becomes the gamble of the shrewder ones among that class. Thus Ryans are evolved.

Under the capitalist system we have the statistically ascertained fact that the wage-worker is able to retain only one-fourth of the value of his product (see SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD of June 24). This being so, it is easy to see why there should be a vast amount of wealth at the back and call of the capitalist class, why the members of that class should be able to riot in luxury while the industrious members of the community live lives of anxiety and squalor. And that some capitalists are richer than others makes no difference—the plight of labor would be no less wretched if the Ryans were no richer than the rest.

So far as labor is concerned, the fact of all facts is that under the capitalist system labor must be content with its one-fourth. IT IS EITHER THAT, OR CHANGE THE SYSTEM.

CHANGE THE SYSTEM, say the Socialists.

You can easily spare a dime—it means ten visits of the Social-Democratic Herald. Do it now!

The labor unions have defects, goodness knows, but the habit that some Socialists—only a few, we are glad to say—have gotten into of making it appear that the unions are accomplishing nothing and that they do nothing but fight against each other, is a habit that is full of mischief and ought to be given up. In 1891 the Brewery Workmen were working fifteen hours a day. They now work eight hours and their wages have been increased about twenty-five per cent by unionism. The printers, through their unions, have been reducing their hours all over the country and are making new victories every day. The carpenters as late as 1899 were working from sunrise to sunset, and all the other building trades practically the same. But since then unionism has taken a hand. Result: All the building trades now have the eight hour day and have increased wages fully 100 per cent in most instances. The bricklayers and masons, before organization, worked ten hours a day at \$2.50. Now they work eight hours a day and get \$4.40. And so on. Let's have the truth about the unions, if you please.

Wags have almost always served the purpose of taking the minds of the workers off of their own misery and centering them on the "patriotic" interests of the country they call theirs, but do not own. This fact has always been well known to the ruling class in every country on the globe. When the working class in this country has become restless there has always been someone to say that a war would be a good thing—perhaps you remember how Senator Thorston made such a remark some time before the Cuban war. The other day in Washington a Chicago judge named Lorton, came out with brutal frankness in a newspaper interview and said: "Our expansion schemes and taking over of new possessions is going to keep this country from being afflicted with what today is the curse of Europe—Socialism." And then to make his point plainer, he added: "As long as the American people are kept busy with such things as exploiting the Philippines, Socialism will not rear its head to any dangerous height—but our trouble will come later on when we are through with annexation schemes. My notion is that as long as we have started we might as well keep up the lick and annex everything in sight." That is certainly plain enough. America, that is supposed to stand for rule by the consent of the governed, is to take other peoples' countries away from them in order to keep the attention of our people away from the great enemy of capitalism—Socialism. But the judge fails to reckon with one fact: the working people are beginning to get their eyes open and to see through such games.

See that your friend reads the Herald. Then you can talk to him easier.

Socialism is coming, the economists all admit—so make your peace with it in time!

Under Socialism honest work will be the test. There will be no such thing as work that is not respectable.

Capitalism is denuding the globe of its forests, is already in possession of the minerals under the earth and throughout the Western country it also owns the water. People ought to be glad that air to breathe costs nothing these days!

Under capitalism machines are invented to take work away from the workers. Under Socialism machines would be invented to help them do their work as easily as possible. Under capitalism machinery takes bread out of the workers' mouths. Under Socialism it would put bread in their mouths. Which do you believe in?

A priest in Chicago who had a past he did not want the public to know about was finally forced to go into court the other day to shake off the clutches of a lawyer and a justice of the peace who had been blackmailing him out of thousands of dollars under threats to make public his immorality. As the capitalist system is capable of anything, it is quite ready to turn scandal into dollars, as this case, and many others like it, show.

The promoters of the Industrial labor split wrote to Europe in order to get sympathy from some of the unions there, but the result was not all they had hoped for. One reply was received. It was from the president of the Trades Union Federation of Denmark and contained advice that did not sit very well on the promoters' stomachs, and so it was not given out for publication. We feel justified, however, in taking a few good, common sense sentences from it, such as the following:

"We know full well that the political conditions in America differ considerably from ours, and that the American wage workers are slow in joining their own party, attending to their own politics, i. e., working class politics. But through the trade unions you can probably educate them on these lines.

"As to the programs of the 'Industrial Union' we wish to say, generally speaking, it will be easier to organize the workers on the basis of demands affecting their immediate interests. For this reason the grouping of the workers into branches of their respective trades will be the easier way. Theoretically, the industrial form of organization may be the right one; in the course of time this form will develop out of the industrial conditions, as, for instance, in Germany and Sweden.

"We believe, however, that it is dangerous to suddenly jump in one leap from theory into practice, so master the theory first. The theory may be the better, but it is the practice that may injure the unity of labor in the struggle against the employing class; and this, we think, is much worse than the evil of an old form of organization which has not existed anyway, if it is true that it has outlived itself.

"THEREFORE IT APPEARS TO US THAT THE INTENTIONS OF YOUR INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE INVOLVE A DANGER FOR THE GENERAL AMERICAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. We can not render a verdict on the present management of the American trade unions. It is true that the 'manifesto' asserts that the management is not fighting the class struggle of labor, or protecting the working class interests, or, if the management is corrupt, as it is claimed, the remedy must come from and through the membership of the organization, and it is the membership that must get the organization on the right track of the class struggle. These changes can, in our opinion, best be brought about by the inside forces of the unions."

Which is certainly the wise view to take, only the Industrials didn't need to go abroad to get such an opinion.

Now's the Time to Aid the Printing Fund!

The syndicate editorial writers for the capitalist press are stretching their presumption of the ignorance of the average reader almost to the breaking point these days. Some of their silly effusions are so far-fetched that if they were to be blamed on the much-abused office boy, there would be no occasion for engaging the services of a high-priced insanity expert in order to have the boy committed to the home for the feeble-minded.

We have endured the usual twaddle about tariff and free trade, prosperity, etc., free and open discussion (not for the purpose of clarifying the economic atmosphere, but to create still more intellectual confusion than now exists), in a spirit of "grin-and-bear-it" fortitude; but when the syndicate monstrosity actually attempts to make us believe that "graft" is a result of the American policy of high tariff, we cease to be surprised at the imbecility usually displayed by such writers, and are somewhat puzzled as to whether we should take it as a joke or an insult. If intended as either, it is a flat failure, as such rot can do no more than inspire contempt for the writer.

Such instances go far toward emphasizing the necessity for the establishment of a daily press devoted to the interests of the workers. Milwaukee would be a good place to inaugurate the good work, and a good time to begin is right now. The way to begin is to help the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD to get possession of a printing plant of its own as speedily as possible.

Now, Comrades, if you haven't done your share as yet, do it now. If you have contributed before, give the fund another lift, if you can, and you will rejoice all the more when the work is finally completed.

PRINTING PLANT FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$687.08
Wm. Vetter, Jr.25
C. J. 1.00
Wm. Schinnerer 3.00
Henry Stolze 10.00
E. Wiln 1.00
H. W. Schmidt 1.00
A. O. 1.00
Ed. Ziegler 1.00

Disfranchising the Workers.

Nomination fees for candidates in Arkansas are as follows: For state officers, \$37.50 each; county officers, from \$3.00 to \$25.00; township and municipal officers, \$1.00 each.

This sort of thing is put upon the workers by the officials of the capitalist parties who have all been elected by the votes of workingmen. What you put into the ballot box you generally get back again!

There is enough clothing, there is enough shelter, there is enough food in the world to provide everyone with an abundant living. But as long as some are allowed to have more of these things than they need, others must certainly go without.

A common man seen coming out of someone's chicken coop with a throttled chicken in his hand is pretty sore to experience the reforming efforts of the majesty of our capitalist law. But Chauncey Depew could be seen coming out of the Equitable insurance company with \$20,000 of salary loot a year and not lose a feather of his reputation as a foremost citizen because of it.

The latest graft exposure comes from New York. The proprietors of the paper called *Town Topics* prepared to issue a book called "Fads and Fancies," each copy of which was to cost \$500. Then they went to the "leading" society people of the city and claimed that all who subscribed would escape having their private scandals aired in *Town Topics*. To those they had any definite stories about they made the price higher, and the widow of Sugar King Havemeyer was forced to pay several thousand dollars. Chauncey Depew also paid a big price! The blackmailers are said to have cleared \$300,000 before their game was exposed. Who says the capitalist system does not push men to crime!

At the Dartmouth College Alumni association meeting the principal address was given by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California. His topic was *The Abundant Life*. He said the economic conditions of the last ten years have suddenly produced a portion of numerous class of American beings whose whole strength and wit are completely absorbed in devising the means of spending any reasonable proportion of their income.

"One of the saddest features of lives pursued by wealth," he said, "consists in their isolation from humanity. People who maintain steam yachts and dine Frenchfully at night and sit between Lenox and Newport and Palm Beach and Homburg are naturally and automatically driven into the society of the like conditioned and bound there."

"Their sons attend the same expensive academies, their daughters are polished off at the same elite schools, their sons and daughters meet together and they intermarry and interdivorce, and the caste of the great rich emerges."

"Sound judgment and clear perspective in the motives and movements of human life are seldom found among these people of the caste who drag the golden ball and chain."

Yes "Socialism is stalking" these days, and what's more, it doesn't intend to get over the habit.

When you can get your friend to read the HERALD ten weeks for only a dime, you haven't much of an excuse if he continues in ignorance of Socialism.

Socialism does not make people good, it simply gives their natural goodness the courage to exert itself. It will not change human nature, it will rescue it.

The czar used to look pretty formidable to the world, but it has a different idea of him today. Nothing is too big or strong in the world to be above the change-working hands of Time—not even the capitalist system.

Secretary-Treas. Brockhausen in his annual report to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor shows that the organization now comprises 160 unions and central bodies, twenty-four of which were brought into affiliation during the year just closed. This does not include unions that died after affiliation. It all shows how splendidly the organization has advanced under conscientious, progressive management. Five years ago by the withdrawal of over thirty organizations as a result of a shortsighted war on unions that were Socialist the total membership was reduced to less than sixty unions and central bodies. Wisconsin being largely an agricultural state, Comrade Brockhausen takes just pride in the work that has been accomplished in the interim. Last February a referendum of the locals was taken as to the advisability of establishing a defense fund, and the vote resulted as follows: For 1,206, against 1,122. Owing to the closeness of the vote the matter was left for the consideration of the convention now in progress at Madison. Referring to some of the work done by the executive during the year, Secy. Brockhausen points out, among other things, the following: Refused to endorse individuals for political positions, organized a Woman's Label League, gave all possible help to labor legislation at Madison, started reference library devoted to labor subjects, issued circular against splitting the labor movement by dual general bodies, issued a pamphlet, entitled, "Farmers and City Wage Workers," 12,000 being sold and distributed, but not near as many as should be put out, etc. In his report, Comrade Brockhausen devotes space to a discussion of the value of industrial organization and the folly of trying to secure it by splitting trade unionism, to legislative work at Madison and the slaughter of labor bills by both big and little capitalist representatives, to graft, to higher dues, and the like. He advocates calling a convention of all states to formulate uniform legislative demands. The report will be printed in the proceedings and should be read by as many workmen as possible.

Local Minneapolis had its charter taken away from it last week by the state committee of Minnesota, in order to save the Minneapolis movement from the fall work of destructionists who claim to have Socialism at heart. For months this element had been rendering the local organization impotent for Socialist results by its machinations, and would have wrought as much disaster as was the case in the fight in Kansas, if the party had not brought them up with a short turn. The local will be reorganized and we look for good results in the northern city from now on.

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But One Way to End Graft.

By Victor L. Berger.

THE graft epidemic, which now rages throughout the country and has also made fearful inroads in Milwaukee is nothing new, nor can it be cured by grand jury investigations alone. Even 4000 years ago there was graft and boodles among the Egyptians—so say the old papyri which were found in the ancient Egyptian city of the dead. This city of the dead itself was a nest of boodlers and robbers, worse than the county board of Milwaukee. Every reader of Greek history knows, moreover, that Athens and Sparta fell through boodles and graft. How common graft was even during the best epoch of the Roman Republic, we are informed by every Roman historian. In the time of the Caesars boodles grew to gigantic proportions. When the barbarians made their irruptions, robbery, rape and murder were matters of course. During all the middle ages the right of might was law. The proudest lines of feudal princes and lords all over Europe sprang directly from common robbers and highwaymen.

And every reader of church history knows how clever were the Roman Catholic clergy of the middle ages in the fine art of graft. The consequence was that some of the most pious kings and princes found themselves repeatedly compelled to get back from the holy church by force the spoil it had won by fraud. In fact the so-called reformation was at least as much an economic as a religious revolution.

The Reformation brought to the front the absolute power of the kings, and with it went hand in hand oppression, robbery and the rule of mistresses. Graft was established on a somewhat more modern basis in England, where the people had regained a certain degree of liberty about a hundred years sooner than in other countries. Nevertheless we find that bribery, corruption and exploitation was never worse in any country or in any age than in England in the 18th century under the government of Walpole and his friends. And as is proved by the recent army scandals, which have just been discovered, grafting is not badly done in the Great Britain of today. Even Dave Rose will admit as much.

As to our own glorious republic, we need only read the biographical literature of the time of our so much glorified revolution to get an idea of the graft and boodles which was then practiced in our land. No name is spared in these memoirs, not even that of the "father of his country," although there is sufficient evidence to exonerate at least Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine from the worst charges. And how matters went in our civil war, which ostensibly was undertaken to abolish slavery, and how they have gone on since then, I do not need to remind my readers.

Thus in point of fact things have not constantly become worse, but have continually grown better.

Business transactions and practices which twenty or thirty years ago were considered almost legitimate—because they were inbred in the capitalist system, which in fact inherited them from the feudal period—such business practices and transactions are now abandoned as far as possible even by the capitalists themselves.

Of course, we Social-Democrats do not want in any way to excuse the Milwaukee grafters, about a hundred of whom have now been indicted. But I do not doubt for one moment that the number could be made a thousand if the district attorney only had the information and the good will. And we want to assist the district attorney and the officers of the law in every possible way. First, as a matter of necessity, wrong conditions may be responsible for the existence of plant life on a plant, yet if we want to save the plant, we must kill the lice. Second, we want this thing probed to the bottom. We want to show that they are all alike—Stalwart, Reformers, or Democrats—a business man who is a politician, or a politician who is a business man, is a grafter. It is his business to be a grafter. Only one is found out at a little later than the other, and some are never found out at all. We want to probe this and prove this without feelings of revenge, but for the sake of humanity and progress.

Besides, business itself is graft from time immemorial. Even the old Greeks had the same God for commerce and theft—merchants and thieves prayed to Hermes for their patron. They have the same God today. There is bribery, trickery, fraud all through the business world. Every huckster tries to get something for nothing and the more the better. For what is Rockefeller but a successful huckster, and every huckster would like to become a Rockefeller. And Rockefeller's and Ryan's business only differs from the occupation of the James Brothers in that it requires less personal courage and more cunning.

The same facts we find in capitalist politics. A supervisor or alderman is not going to spend two or three thousand dollars to be elected and then get only a salary of four or five hundred and a lot of disagreeable work besides. Every man voting for such a supervisor or alderman ought to know this and does know it. Every business man or contractor who does business with the city or county—knows how this business is done. It is still the old maxim: business is business. And only yesterday it was considered smart and almost legitimate business to defraud the nation, state or the community, wherever possible.

It is here, right at the bottom, where the effect of Socialism comes into play.

The Social-Democratic parties here and abroad by their unceasing propaganda have sharpened the social conscience, indeed it may be said that Socialism has actually created such a conscience. What formerly was even quite recently was considered perfectly correct—what was excused with the words: "business is business, you know"—today is investigated by grand jury and denounced by newspapers even although it is business.

The Social-Democrats have taken in hand to construct an entirely new morality, and give the world a new conscience. And thus it has come to pass that the poor Social-Democrats everywhere, in Germany, France, and Italy, and also in America, have shown themselves more capable of resisting all temptations than even the richest and most "respectable" bourgeois.

Therefore, if the citizens of Milwaukee wish to put a final end to graft and boodling, they must vote the Social-Democratic ticket. Then they can be sure of making no mistake. First, because the Social-Democrats by municipalization and collectivism and the abolition of contract labor will remove temptations and tempters from as many industries as possible. And second, because the Social-Democrats first, before all other citizens, have adopted the new social conscience and therefore are much less open to temptations than other men.

Victor L. Berger.

The anti-Socialist when he wants to put forth a staggering argument against Socialism, insists on knowing who is going to do the dirty work under Socialism. He thinks anyone who does "dirty" work is not worthy of respect, and yet we will wager that he himself is perfectly willing to allow the dirty work about his home to be done by his mother, his sister, his wife or his daughter, all of whom he certainly respects. There will be some dirty work under Socialism doubtless, but humanity will certainly not let that fact stand in the way of carrying on the system by which commercial cannibalism will be a thing of the past. President Lincoln was once found blacking his own boots by a very snobby nobleman from some foreign country and the nobleman being "noble" was shocked. "What," he said, "the president of a great nation blacking his own boots!" Lincoln straightened himself up with surprise, and replied, "Why certainly; whose boots should I black?" It is quite probable that under Socialism some of the dirty work—what little is left after labor-saving machinery has been freely installed—will fall to the lot of everyone, and it ought to, for no respectable person should shirk it off on to another. But we imagine that the earth will keep on revolving as usual, in spite of it, and no one need be deterred from voting for Socialism for fear that it will not.

A. D. Dammrich 50
Branch No. 11, Racine, Wis. 10.00
F. Bauer 2.00
E. L. Schmidt 2.00
A. A. 1.00
21st Ward Branch, Milwaukee 25.00
9th Ward Branch, Racine, Wis. 10.00
Miller & Luntberg 1.00
John Samkowski 4.00
Total \$760.93

Some Letters to an American Farmer.

VI. THE INCREASED PRODUCTIVENESS OF LABOR BY MEANS OF MACHINERY AND WHY THE WORKERS DO NOT GET THE BENEFIT. A SOCIAL SYSTEM THAT LACKS HARMONY.

By CLAYTON J. LAMB, of Dryden, Michigan.

Dear Brother Jo: I have before me "Vol. I, Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor (U. S.), 1898, Hand and Machine Labor." From the tables on pages 24 to 79, I condense the following table, showing the comparative power of Labor to produce goods, by hand and by machine.

Name of Article Produced.	Effectiveness of Machine over Hand Labor.
1 acre Wheat, 20 bu.	22 to 1
1 acre Rice, 26-40 lbs.	34 to 1
1 acre Corn, 40 bu. shelled.	5 to 1
1 ton Hay	3 to 1
1 acre Barley, 30 bu.	25 to 1
1 doz. Pitchforks	15 to 1
100 Blank Books	8 to 1
100 pairs Men's Shoes	94 to 1
100 pairs Women's Shoes	114 to 1
1000 loaves Bread	3 to 1
1 Puggy	4 to 1
1 Farm Wagon	5 to 1
1 fifteen Jewelled Watch	35 to 1
Overalls and Jackets	10 to 1
Barrels	3 to 1 to 20 to 1
Rope	10 to 1
Hemp twine	106 to 1
Unbleached Sheetting	11 to 1
2 cord Sewing Cotton	73 to 1
No. 12 Cotton Yarn	162 to 1
Jeans cloth	24 to 1
Axes and Adzes	8 to 1
Butter and Cheese	10 to 1
Men's Woolen Mittens	66 to 1
Hats and Caps	8 to 1
Men's cotton socks	115 to 1
Men's wool socks	45 to 1
Shawls and blankets	38 to 1
Bolts and nuts	5 to 1
Shingles	13 to 8
Sawing lumber	60 to 1
Cut shingle nails	125 to 1
10 d. cut nails	75 to 1
Iron pipe	75 to 1
Pins	17 to 1
Paint (white lead)	10 to 1
Pine doors	40 to 1
Planing lumber	30 to 1
Moulding	10 to 1
Making sash	10 to 1
Making lead pipe	70 to 1
Making harness	4 to 1
Sheet iron ware	32 to 1
Soap	15 to 1
Butcher knives	30 to 1
Hammers and hatchets	15 to 1
Turning hoe handles	11 to 1
Breaking stone	65 to 1
Mining coal	3 to 1
Loading coal and ore	5 to 1
Unloading coal from boat	10 to 1
Making and repairing road bed	40 to 1
Moving freight	200 to 1

These statistics were gathered in 1895-6, nine and ten years ago, since which time later inventions have very largely increased the efficiency of labor. All this machinery has been installed since you were born.

From these facts competent persons conclude that THE AVERAGE POWER OF LABOR TO PRODUCE GOODS HAS BEEN INCREASED TWENTY FOLD.

And yet labor lives about as near the starvation line as it did when it produced only one-twentieth as much as it does now. And that is what Labor is kicking about, and it has a right to kick, if only it will kick intelligently.

Farmers generally think that trusts and combinations are bad. Nevertheless they have a mission, and a very important one. They are organizing the industries of the world. For this service Labor, that is farmers and wage workers mostly, are paying "all the traffic will bear." Hence we have a few men vastly wealthy and a corresponding army of tramps. Robert Hunter says that ten million people of the United States live in a state of chronic poverty. In New York City 94 per cent of the people are tenants and 60,000 evictions take place annually. It is a one-sided contract, this capitalist system, under which both farmers and wage workers are working. The big capitalists are dictating the terms of the present social contract, and Labor has little to say about those terms. "We produce admirably; we distribute wretchedly." Farmers produce and capital controls the market. That is a nice arrangement—for the capitalist class.

But as admirably as we now produce all manner of goods, the processes of production are by no means finished. There yet remains much to be done. We are in a transition stage between hand and machine pro-

duction—between the competition necessary to a state of society in which goods are made by hand labor, and the co-operation which is compelled by the machine. Under hand labor only individualism can exist. Under production by machinery we must socialize and we do socialize, and we are very largely socialized. Our modes of production are modern, but hating Socialism as most people hate all innovation, we cling to the same old system of distribution which prevailed under the modes of production by hand labor.

To illustrate the growth or evolution of society I quote Frederick Engels in "Socialism, from Utopia to Science":

"Production has become a social act. Exchange and appropriation continue to be individual acts, the acts of individuals. The social product is appropriated by the individual capitalist. Fundamental contradiction, whence arises all the contradictions in which our present-day society moves, and which modern industry brings to light."

"A. Severance of the producer from the means of production. Condemnation of the worker to wage labor for life, antagonism between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."

"B. Growing predominance and increasing effectiveness of the laws governing production of commodities. Unbridled competition. Contradiction between socialized organization in the individual factory, and anarchy in production as a whole."

"C. On the one hand, perfecting of machinery, made by competition compulsory for each individual manufacturer, and complemented by a constantly growing displacement of laborers. Industrial reserve army. On the other hand, unlimited extension of production, also compulsory under competition, for every manufacturer. On both sides, unheard of development of the productive forces, excess of supply over demand, over-production, glinting of the markets, crises every ten years, the vicious circle of excess here, of means of production and products, and excess there of laborers without employment and without means of existence. But these two levers of production and of social well-being are unable to work together, because the capitalist form of production prevents the productive forces from working and the products from circulating, unless they are first turned into capital—which their very superabundance prevents. The contradiction has grown into an absurdity. The mode of production rises in rebellion against the form of exchange." The bourgeoisie (capitalists—Lamb) are convicted of incapacity to manage their own social productive forces."

"D. Partial recognition of the social character of the productive forces forced upon the capitalists themselves. Taking over of the great institutions for production and communication, first by joint stock companies, later on by trusts, then by the state. The bourgeoisie (capitalists—L.) demonstrated to be a superfluous class. All its social functions are now performed by salaried employees."

So says Engels. And we have now reached the trust stage and are rapidly moving towards state ownership, which is not yet Socialism, but rather state capitalism. Not until the workers of the world become the organized and directing force in public affairs will Socialism be realized. Then the already largely socialized means of production will be given their complete socialized character, and socialized production upon a predetermined plan will become possible. That will be industry fully organized and towards that society is rapidly driving.

Labor now produces by machinery twenty times as much per unit as it formerly did by hand. With the industrial organization now in plain sight production will be again doubled and with Socialism established it will be doubled once again. And farmers will be benefited, as well, if not as much, as wage workers. Even \$100,000 farmers like yourself, and much more like two or three crop-fifty sheep—one-horse farmers like myself, will be in receipt of an actual, material, increased income.

In my next letter I will make some figures on this particular question and endeavor to show how and why your interest as a workingman, even though your farm be four thousand acres in extent, is greater to-day than your interests as a capitalist. To prove this is to prove that every small capitalist who is also a workingman should be a Socialist.

We are in the midst of having and harvesting. We are using trust machinery, trust oil, trust binding twine, paying trust prices for repairs; and when we get done we will hand the stuff to a trust elevator with trust harness on a trust wagon, to be shipped over a trust railroad to trust mills. Oh, yes! we farmers are very independent, we are!

Dryden, Mich. Your Brother,
C. J. Lamb.

The Social-Democratic National Platform.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the ideal of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the protection and preservation of the rights of the individual; as the only political organization that is democratic; and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are opposed. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of robbing out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have secured for themselves a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using the power of the state to oppress and weaken the people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy.

They are gradually learning and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote in the election of his representatives, and are misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the bourgeoisie class has long since silenced what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the control of tyranny to the bourgeoisie class. The university and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures, the sciences, the professions, the law, and upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the rule of a few private property capitalists in using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized concentration of all that the laborer or the wage slave produces, above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds the worker in economic slavery which renders intellectual and political freedom inevitable.

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of belief, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the United States and other nations. In the industrial development of all nations, the interests of the workers are inseparable from the interests of the nation as a whole. The condition of the most oppressed and oppressed workers, the most degraded and degraded workers, inevitably leads to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The triumph of the competitive industrial system is to make labor's lowest condition the

A Socialist Mayor's Good Work.

THE WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW MAKERS.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Kummel. Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, Wm. J. Alldridge, August M. Strehlow.
IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schram, Nicolas Petersen.
IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Gerdt.
IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Koster-mann, N. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.
IN MANITOWOC: Henry Stolze, mayor.

Manitowoc, Wis.: The following is taken from the official journal of the Manitowoc council for June 12, and shows the constructive work that is being done by the Socialist mayor of that city:

"The special committee, to whom was referred the resolution providing for the building of a municipal water works plant, reported that they carefully examined into the matter in all its details in regard to the law of the case, as well as a business proposition, and while the committee favors the building, owning and operating of a municipal plant for the city of Manitowoc, think that the question of issuing bonds at this time is premature. The first steps necessary in such a movement would be to have plans, specifications and estimates prepared for such plant and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Before proceeding to act on the resolution above referred to, the mayor submitted a communication on municipal ownership of public utilities, which was read in person as follows:

"One half of you present know of the effort made by the council last year to purchase the waterworks plant and the answer received. That the new members may also know I herewith state it:

Whitewater, Wis., Feb. 6, 1905.
Messrs. Andrew Stolze, J. E. Plumb, H. A. Schmitz and E. S. Schmitz, Com. Gentlemen:—We are in receipt of the offer made by your committee for the purchase of the waterworks property, and in reply would say that we find that it would be impossible for us to entertain any offer made by your committee for the purchase of the property, for the reason that we are a mortgaged institution as represented by outstanding bonds, therefore could not accept any offer without infringing upon the bondholders' vested rights.

Respectfully yours,
MANITOWOC WATER WORKS CO.
C. E. Gray, Pres.

In view of the foregoing I wish to state that if we decide to build or buy waterworks or electric light plant we compel ourselves to go to the companies and ask the price for something not altogether what we want and need. Such a method would create a demand for these plants and demands mean increasing value. Do we want to increase value by our own acts for which the city must pay? By deciding to build, we secure the opposite result, for whoever wishes to sell, must offer and we can make a square deal. By a square deal I want it understood that the city should not be the loser. We know full well that a law was passed by the legislature about the time the city of Manitowoc wanted to own

the Electric Light plant some years ago, compelling cities to buy existing electric light plants; if such cities want to supply electric light to private consumers, however, the law does not say anything of buying a plant whose franchise has terminated or the plant whose franchise explicitly permits competition as does the Manitowoc Electric franchise.

"The claim that the existing plants being practically confiscated if not bought by the city is erroneous for in figuring the running expenses of electric light plant, about 10 per cent. is added for depreciation and yearly deducted from the income. Then if a light plant is in existence ten to twelve years, it should have paid for itself. In waterworks 5 per cent. is considered the rate of depreciation, hence twenty years of depreciation pays for the plant out of its income, therefore no confiscation of the plant takes place if the city does buy it; furthermore the companies own their property after the franchise expires but they have no further right according to the franchise they accepted to use the streets for laying pipes or setting poles, etc., otherwise every franchise granted would be perpetual.

It may be true that a municipal electric light plant will not pay a big profit without furnishing light to private consumers, but neither would a private plant be a big paying investment if the public lighting contract would be eliminated. The same of waterworks.

If we decide by a vote to build waterworks and an electric light plant we cannot buy an existing plant, but I think it is our duty to rather reconsider our vote if the existing plants are offered us than pay thousands of dollars for old plants in excess of their value. We have examined the matter carefully and will do our best to protect the interests of the whole city against business greed of corporations and we expect the co-operation of all citizens in our efforts.

As to the ability of a corporation to furnish water and light cheaper than the city, there is no doubt that a city combining both plants has the advantage in many ways:

1. Only one manager, one engineer, one meter reader, one extra engine, etc., are needed.
2. If gas is used as power, smaller buildings, no boilers are needed, less cost of fuel, etc., etc.
3. The benefit to the city of all further inventions. For instance about fifteen years ago a 16-candle power lamp cost 75 cents, can now be bought for 15 cents or less, thereby 60 cents on every lamp is saved on 10,000 to 20,000. This is one item of saving which comes to my attention. Have all citizens received the benefit of these cheaper lamps?

Furthermore, the citizens, rich and poor, are learning that they can get water and light at actual cost, the same as they are now getting education, the use of parks, streets, sewers, etc., and want their affairs managed in that direction.

I therefore recommend that you pass the resolution before you: "To build, own and operate waterworks." The resolution submitted by the committee was then adopted as follows, all members voting in the affirmative:

Whereas, The public interests require that the city of Manitowoc should own and operate its own waterworks system; and

Whereas, The owners of the privately owned waterworks system of the city of Manitowoc have refused to give any satisfaction to the committee heretofore appointed to wait on them in regard to the purchasing of said plant; and

Whereas, The present waterworks plant in the city of Manitowoc is comparatively old and the power plant insufficient to furnish water to the city even of the present population of the city of Manitowoc and furnish proper protection to the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the common council of the city of Manitowoc, that the city of Manitowoc do build and establish a municipal water plant for the city of Manitowoc, with sufficient capacity to furnish water to a population of a city of not less than 25,000 population, and to operate the same after November 23, 1908; be it further

Resolved, That the city surveyor be and he hereby is directed and required to prepare or procure plans, specifications and estimates for a waterworks

system for the city of Manitowoc, with sufficient capacity to supply water to a population of not less than 25,000 inhabitants, and that he make a report on said plans, specifications and estimates of construction to the council as soon as he can conveniently do so.

"The special committee, to whom was referred the question of building and operating an electric light plant reported that they have carefully considered the matter in regard to the lawful right of the city to establish such plant and also to the probable cost and also to whether or not such plant would be a paying one, and came to the conclusion that the city has a perfect right and authority to establish a plant at any time it is desired, and that the cost of operating the same, that it would be a very paying investment to the city, even a great deal more so than the waterworks, but for the reason that at the present time there is a tendency toward a revolution in power for such plants, caused by new inventions and discoveries in the manufacture of gas and gas engines, it being found that gas engines can be run at a great deal less cost than steam engines, and that gas in large quantities and of a superior quality is being manufactured in Milwaukee at the present time for 15 cents a thousand cubic feet. For these reasons the committee recommended that all action toward the establishment of a municipal electric light plant be deferred and therefore recommend that the resolution referred to in this matter be not adopted at the present time. The report was adopted, all members voting in the affirmative."

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Ring in the New, Ring out the Old!

Comings-out for Social-Democracy at the Wisconsin State University. Both Professors and Students
Take a Hand in it.

That the old prejudices against Socialism are gradually giving away, and that the minds of those who belong in the ranks of the workers are unconsciously drifting toward Socialism was to be marked at the commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin three weeks ago, when four hundred and thirty young men and women were graduated and turned loose to earn their daily bread. The writer overheard several of the alumni of that institution, fully sixty miles away, discussing the strong Socialistic touch to most of the speeches. The exercises on class day opened and closed by speeches from the Socialist class president, who, in spite of the fact that he was known to all his classmates as an ardent Socialist, was elected almost unanimously. The opening speech was followed by a spirited address by Comrade Ira Cross, who told his classmates and listeners that the old philosophies are giving way to the new, and that already the professors were plowing their way through fields of new thought. He referred to the many brave men who had lost their positions in universities because they honestly spoke their opinions. He urged his listeners to allow no such inquisitions to occur at that university, and begged the students to stand by the workers in their battles for freedom as did their contemporaries in Russia. The class day oration openly attacked the class lines as they exist at the university, and pointed out the tendency of the men and women of the monied classes to select themselves from the rest of the students to-day. It is interesting to note that the last two addresses were considered by all to be the best on the program. Former President Bascom of the university, a notable figure in the fight against accepting blood money by universities, delivered the annual baccalaureate sermon. He made a stirring appeal for a kingdom of heaven on earth and applauded the labor movement in its attempt to secure more of the products of their common toil.

Carefully hidden under the phasology of his whole speech can be seen the breaking of the new light. On commencement day two of the four speeches were of interest to Socialists. One was presented by Mr. Grover Huebner, known to be one of the best students in the university. He presented a perfect picture of the class struggle at the present time and undoubtedly cleared away the cobwebs from the minds of many of his three thousand listeners. The other speech was on the dangers of monopoly. The speaker decried the power of a few to rob the many and although he concluded by advocating federal control as a remedy instead of Socialism, his address was of an unusual character. Perhaps the most significant incident of the week was the final address of the president of the university himself. He told the graduates a few things that would not be tolerated before the Wisconsin legislature contained Socialist legislators and which is not tolerated now in such universities as Chicago where John D. holds the reins. He said that in America individualism and private interests had run mad, and that at present the money powers that be are more oppressive than the old robber barons of the Rhine. He urged the students to interest themselves in these problems and said that were they ever called upon to choose between serving the interests of the employer or the interests of the people there could be no alternative. The interests of the employer should always give way. That commencement exercise should explode as much advanced thought all at once as should make a distinct impression upon us all. An interesting incident happened shortly before this. Two of the most notable professors of the university closed their courses with talks on Socialism. Both predicted that Socialism was the coming problem. The University Socialist Club has also had a remarkable year. For the first time weekly meetings were held

regularly, and the membership which has never exceeded eight, reached eighteen, while the meetings were generally attended by several non-members.

DANIEL HOAN.
Madison, Wis.

How the System Corrupts.

"When the circus comes to town everybody goes crooked," observed a sideshow orator out of the wealth of his experience. And just before the performance in the big tent he proved it to me—in a way. He told me beforehand what he was going to do, and it was a test. A stranger gave him a \$5 bill in payment for seven sideshow tickets. The man in the "pulpit" thrust at him the tickets and a handful of silver. He had purposely "short changed" him to the extent of \$1. By the time the stranger had reached the sideshow entrance he discovered the shortage. In two strides he was in front of the ticket seller's "pulpit" clamoring "fraud."

"You've swindled me outen a dollar!" he shouted. The ticket seller heard him through, apologized, and gave him two, fresh, clean \$1 bills, one of which lay evenly upon the other. Without a word the man seized them and dashed into the tent. I followed him, knowing precisely what had been done. Joining his friends, he told them of the mistake the ticket seller had made, and laughed at the ease with which the circus had defrauded itself for his benefit. The shoe had slipped to the other foot, you see. He had "beat a circus"; it was the sum of his ambition; his wildest hopes had been realized.

He was watching the "Mexican knife thrower" when a hand touched his shoulder. He looked up into the eyes of the ticket seller.

"Come here a minute," said the latter, and drew him to one side.

Then he explained in an undertone: "My friend, I thought I'd test you. I did 'short change' you a dollar. O, I knew you'd be back. I gave you your dollar; you were entitled to it. But in addition I gave you another dollar—a bill—a fresh, clean \$1 bill. I waited a while, but I couldn't see you tearin' a hole in that canvas to get to me with it. Now, my friend, shell out that dollar before I knock your bloomin' head off."—Ex.

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

IN YANKEE LAND. Secretary Snyder of Oklahoma will tour that territory for about 30 dates, some of which are as follows: July 22 and 23, Foss; 24, Elk City; 25, Mead; 26, Poarch; 27, Paester; 28, Doxey; 29, 30 and 31, Texola.

The State Committee of Texas, during the month of June, granted charters as follows: Hallsburg, Texas; Arkansas, Story, Mineral Wells, Thuber (Italian) Grand Model, Japonica and Bullard.

The Ohio state committee has two speakers afield; will have three from August 1, and expects to keep five out during the greater part of the three months preceding the state election which takes place November 7.

Wisconsin Socialists who have been elected to office took advantage of the state picnic at Milwaukee Sunday to hold a conference. Experiences were exchanged and methods of meeting problems of legislation considered.

In the current issue of the International Socialist Review Carl D. Thompson has a paper on "Wisconsin and her Critics," to which the editor, A. M. Simons, makes rejoinder editorially. This rejoinder is characteristic of Simons and in line with several jaundiced attacks he has been making on the Milwaukee Socialists in various party papers, charging that the building up of the Milwaukee movement to its present proportions has been accomplished by terrorism and bossism and all such rot. The underlying trouble with Simons is that he has a large fund of jealousy in his make-up. Having devoted considerable study to the Farmer Question and written a book on it, he seems to resent Thompson's statement that it was from Wisconsin that the first discussion of that question came and the first proposal that a Farmer plank be included in the national platform. He calls this claim "Wisconsin conceit." And yet the fact is that Thompson's statement is true—in fact, Wisconsin comrades had had the Farmer question suggested to them even before Simons became a Socialist and while he was still a Social Settlement "reformer."

Nothing we say here is intended to disparage Comrade Simons' accomplishments in the Socialist move-

The Socialist Press on the Chicago Canister.

The New York Worker quotes the comment of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD and says: "This is well put, to our way of thinking."

Max Hayes, in the Cleveland Citizen, says: "Judging from the speeches made and the preamble and constitution and resolutions adopted, the delegates individually and collectively have out-simplified the most extreme group of pure and simple in the A. F. of L. The key-note of the convention seemed to be, 'Dropping pieces of paper into a ballot-box will never emancipate the working class,' and the general view expressed was that industrial organization must dominate the political movement, and that the general strike is paramount to the ballot-box."

Some of the speakers did not attempt to disguise their uncompromising antagonism to political action, and upon more than one occasion the Socialist party was sneeringly referred to as the 'Slowshulist' and 'Sissyist' party.

"That our readers may receive a fair idea of the channel in which the minds of the delegates ran, we append the following from the preamble of the constitution adopted, which is the declaration of faith of the new movement:

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together, on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party."

"This second paragraph is an ingenious play upon words to mollify the Socialists, who believe political power is of more importance than mere industrial organization, and the concluding part of the paragraph plainly displays the anarchistic, anti-political sentiment that controls the new organization that calls upon the toilers to 'take and hold' that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class WITHOUT AFFILIATION WITH ANY POLITICAL PARTY."

St. Louis Labor (G. A. Hoehn) says: "Prof. Daniel DeLeon is a master of his profession—of promoting, embalming and undertaking. His career from the days of the Henry George campaign in 1886 to the day of 'shaking hands with Brother Debs over the bloody chasm' at Brandt's hall, Chicago, in the year 1895, A. D., has been a series of funerals under his direction. When the George movement in New York was dead and forgotten, the professor drifted into the Socialist movement."

to lead' the K. of L. Dist. Assembly No. 49 of New York to the potter's field of the labor movement. He managed to be elected delegate to the K. of L. general assembly in New Orleans and then enbalm that body and prepared it for the funeral that took place soon after. In 1895 he... assisted in delivering a baby baptised as Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance which finally died a painful death. • • • The S. T. and L. A. bacilli were soon found in the intestines of the S. L. P., which has been in the political hospital for incurables ever since 1898. At the Chicago Industrial Convention the 'professor'... managed to enbalm the 'Industrial Workers of the World' and will assist at its funeral—but it will be the last under his dictatorship—it will mean his own funeral."

The Referendum: "The leaders were nearly all adventurers, all after jobs, all politicians and but few of them workmen. The rank and file of the workers had no voice in the convention. Those who ruled the convention had proxy votes into the thousands in their pockets.... If the A. F. of L. then is a fake, what is the new federation?"

When War Will Cease.

The Socialists of Sweden and Norway may be the means of preventing war between those two nations. They have been exchanging fraternal greetings and promise not to fight each other. This has created a profound sensation in the two countries. You see Socialists are in the main working people, and the workers are the ones counted upon to do the fighting. The "nobility" will not fight each other, and as the Socialists number a good many thousand in the two countries it is easy to see the nobility is up against the real thing. When the Socialists are strong enough war will cease in all countries.—Ex.

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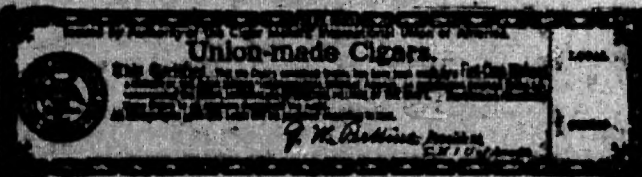
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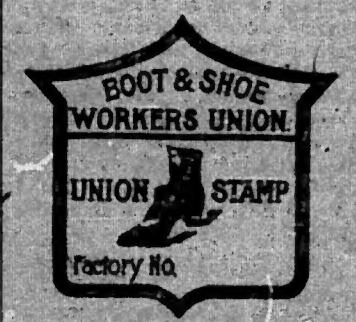
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Social-Democratic Herald

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The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The prominent magazines have found a lucrative field in the work of helping on the extensive graft exposures throughout the country, and it looks as if, even though it be from money-making motives, they would do a pretty good job of it before they get through. The people are waking up and want such reading matter and it has sent the circulation of some of the magazines soaring sky-high.

The latest class of fake to get attention is the medical charlatan. So in the realm of crooked doctoring direct and in that of crooked patent medicine doctoring indirect, by means of extensive newspaper advertising, in which, as a rule, the newspapers are ready to print the most indecent matter, so long as there is money in it. This paper has repeatedly exposed the city quack doctor swindle, and we are pleased to note that our efforts have been availing in clipping the claws of some of the harpies who have been sucking the blood of the working class in Milwaukee. And so far as we could, by refusing to print medical advertisements and otherwise, we have tried to discourage the sale of patent medicines. We are glad to see that the exposure of these latter swindles is now being taken up by the magazines.

Some time ago the *Ladies' Home Journal* made war on the patent medicines that were simply cheap and watery whiskey in disguise and showed how many of the religious and temperance papers were helping their sale by printing their advertisements. Now *Collier's* has run foul of the quack products men, by having warned its readers against certain foods that contained adulterations. The *Canner and Dried Fruit Packer* replied by urging advertisers to discipline the magazine by boycotting its advertising columns. *Collier's* comes back by announcing that it means to expose the whole crooked business of the poison factories, and surrounds the announcement with reproductions of patent medicine advertisements clipped from the prominent papers of the country—Lydia E. Pinkham, Wine of Cardui, Swamp Root, Mrs. Winslow, P. B. Warner's Safe Cure, Doan's Kidney Pills, and the like, which *Collier's* refers to as "patent medicine swindlers"—to show how extensively the leading newspapers are in league with the proprietary medicine humbugs. And it does not mince its words either. "No man is allowed to practice medicine without a license," it says, if he does he is arrested. If, however, he puts up a certain amount of wood alcohol and gives it an alluring name, he is allowed by our enlightened government to prescribe it to people all over the country whom he has never seen. In this enterprise he is assisted by newspapers of every grade." Good! Let the war go on. Further on, *Collier's* says:

Thousands use patent medicines, in perfect ignorance, for the most serious complaints, as well as for purely imaginary ills created by reading symptoms. The ideal writer of patent medicine advertisements is able to so frighten the typesetter that he stops work to buy a bottle. A philosopher judges for himself whether he has cancer or indigestion, and chooses a concoction which has no better effect than a drink of whiskey straight. Bachelors who cry are fed with laudanum under the name of syrup. Women are led to injure themselves for life by reading in the papers about the meaning of backache. There is a bureau at Washington for the acquisition of testimonials to various drugs. When Massachusetts was about to pass a bill regulating the patent medicine trade, this "patent medicine lobby," as it is called, is reported to have telegraphed to the Massachusetts newspapers with which it had contacts, and the bill was killed. Several New York newspapers receive more than \$100,000 a year apiece from enabling dangerous quacks to carry on their swindles. One "Dr." Kane and an assistant named Hale took \$9,000 from one poor carpenter. They frightened their victims with "impending death" and then sold them an ordinary prescription at \$1,200 per "thimbleful as radium. These two creatures were finally arrested, and are now in the penitentiary, but the papers which abetted them are, of course, at large.

No one can measure the mischief and the woe that these patent medicine harpies have brought on the working and farmer class of this country. Great riches have been made out of the business, and it makes no difference what the compound is made of; as long as it is advertised extensively enough it is a money maker. The people in their ignorance, most of them supposing that the medicines are practically endorsed by the great newspapers, swallow the stuff to their own injury and yield up their hard earned dollars on the principle that "the mere see take the more you want."

Let the exposure go on, and in spite of the commercial objections of the daily capitalist press.

Because Carl D. Thompson in his article on "Wisconsin and her Critics," referred to certain impossibilities which pronounce against the views of Marx, Engels and Liebknecht as pigmies, which they indeed are, intellectually, and because he quoted the lines: "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," A. M. Simons in the *International Socialist Review* makes a bitter attack on the Wisconsin movement and says his lan-

In answer to an inquiry: We are not informed as to whether Comrade John Spargo is a citizen of this country or not. He could not very well be a national committeeman if he were not.

Fighting Trade Unionism.—The Case of DeLeon's Man Berry!

"American Industries," David M. Parry's national Citizen's Alliance organ, in its July issue, publishes a two-page article on Scab Heroism of the Prof. Eliot kind, under the heading: "Would Not Join Union, Was Discharged, Recovered Damages, and Is Sustained by Massachusetts Supreme Judges."

In the center of the first page of the article appears the picture of the "Honorable" Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton, who so "eloquently saved the rights" of scabism so "nobly" defended by David M. Parry and Michael F. Berry—the former a leader of the National Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Industrial Alliance, the latter the leader of the Haverhill De Leonite S. L. P., S. T. & L. A. and rebaptized "Industrial Unionists."

We quote from "American Industries":

"The full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts has sent down an opinion, written by Chief Justice Knowlton, in the case of Michael F. Berry vs. Jerry E. Donovan, in which it is held that labor unions and their members are not justified in law in procuring the discharge of a fellow-workman because he was not a member of their union, in an attempt by them to obtain the gain or advantages of their labor union contract with his and their employer."

"Berry, a non-union shoemaker, sued Donovan, a member and officer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, for damages for procuring his discharge from employment by

Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., of Haverhill, because he was not one of the union."

"The firm had, in January, made a contract with the union not to employ any except its members and not to retain in their employ any one objectionable to the union. Very soon after the contract was made Donovan asked for Berry's discharge."

"Berry recovered a verdict for \$1,500 against Donovan at the trial, and he is held entitled to collect upon it because Donovan's action was an unlawful and unjustifiable interference with Berry's right to employment with the firm, even though the concern could discharge him at mere will, he not having had any written or oral contract for any definite period."

"Donovan had claimed that his action was justified because he acted in furtherance of the contract made by the union with the firm. He based this upon the ground that his action was a kind of competition between union help on the one side and non-union on the other, or between employees on the one hand and employers on the other. But the court holds that his action or object was not competition, but monopoly, which is against the policy of the law and unjustifiable."

"Labor unions are held to have no right to drive men out of employment because they choose to work independently, without joining a union."

"Relative to the last kind of competition, as a justification for the defendant's action, the court says:

"The gain which a labor union may expect to derive from inducing others to join it is not an improvement to be obtained directly in the conditions under which the men are working, but only added strength for such contests with employers as may arise in the future. An object of this kind is too remote to be considered a benefit in business, such as would justify the infliction of international injury upon a third person for the purpose of obtaining it."

"If such an object were treated as legitimate and allowed to be pursued to its complete accomplishment, every employee would be forced into membership in a union, and the unions by a combination of those in different trades and occupations, would have complete and absolute control of all the industries of the country. Employers would be forced to yield to all their demands, or give up business."

"If disagreement between those who furnish the capital and those who perform the labor employed in industrial enterprises are to be settled only by industrial wars, it would give a great advantage to combinations of employees if they could be permitted by force to obtain a monopoly of the labor market. But we are hopeful that this kind of warfare will soon give way to industrial peace and the rational methods of settling such controversies will be adopted universally."

David M. Parry, Michael F. Berry and Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton deserve special monuments in the great capitalist "Hall of Fame."—St. Louis Labor.

I would urge them use every man as brother that works and votes with a view of bringing in our day or any old time the co-operative commonwealth.

J. C. HARKNESS.

Northport, Wash.

To the Editor: I suppose I am a chump, for I have the temerity to believe that the same amount of space will be accorded me in your paper as would be given me in a capitalist sheet, even the same courtesy.

You are opposed to dual organizations and the Social-Democratic party has for a long time passed as the friend of the trades union movement. As an illustration of their friendship we simply point to the Chicago convention. "Actions speak louder than words," Mr. Editor.

The denunciation with which the columns of your party papers teemed of Daniel De Leon after the split makes very interesting reading now. It must have been a dramatic sight to have seen your protégé, Eugene V. Debs, grasp hands across the bloody chasm and swear eternal fealty to Daniel De Leon.

By the way, what are you going to do about it? Will friendship be greater than party loyalty? Or will your party deny responsibility for the actions of Mr. Debs, Mr. Trantman, et al., or shall we have another split? I am glad you fellows have come out in the open to fight; we know where you stand now.

As a reader of your paper I like your honest utterances. In reading

Half Hours In The Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD: I have been a reader of the HERALD for three or four years. Have always been anxious to receive each copy. I believe it has always taught the Socialism that would abolish private ownership and control of the means of production and distribution; that would abolish the so-called sacred right of private contract, the competitive system, the interest rent and profit schedule, the wage rampart of capitalist exploitation; in short, the whole anarchistic capitalist plan of production and distribution and establish in lieu thereof the co-operative commonwealth.

I have always considered Victor L. Berger a valiant, well-balanced and thoroughly endowed warrior fighting for the principles above enumerated. I have never been able to find anything in the HERALD, or in any of his quoted sayings nor in any of the vituperous attacks made on him to change that opinion.

Victor L. Berger has ably assisted in giving us, in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD one of our best means of reaching the public ear. He

has given a strong and powerful arm to the building up of the Socialist influence in Milwaukee. His has not been a negative influence throughout the land or wherever the Socialist idea has been taught but a grand and stimulating positive brain and nerve force for the emancipation of the human race through expanding of the Socialist theory.

It is possible that he and his friends made a mistake in advising the support of a capitalist candidate. I can't say. I have read a great deal pro and con on the question. I try to read impartially and have come to this condition of mind, to-wit: If he did make a mistake the national committee have made a much graver mistake in forcing him from the executive committee.

It does seem strange that some of our comrades seem to be in their most natural and agreeable element when venting the mental and physical powers in tearing down the work of other comrades. I might mention names but don't believe that 'be most effective plan of working for our cause.

I would urge our comrades throughout the length and breadth of the land to turn their guns and swords on our known enemy, the upholders of the capitalist anarchistic system of production and distribution. I would urge them to spike the guns that they have kept firing at our own ranks.

Three Big Prizes for the Three Months Contest!

First prize: One New Royal Sewing Machine, Single door, Parlor Cabinet style, absolutely dust and dirt proof—a happy combination of beauty, durability and convenience, from and exhibited at Buik's, 18th st. and Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

Second prize: One \$30.00 Schostak wheel, 22 inch frame; color, Indian red with aluminum, half-inch stripes, standard one piece Faber hanger, Wheeler or Century saddle, adjustable handle bars, coaster brake, Bridgeport pedals, Diamond chain, Perfection anti-rust extra heavy spokes, leather grips, Triumph guaranteed tires, from and exhibited at Jos. Schostak's, 3rd and Cherry sts., Milwaukee.

Third prize: One Edison Standard Phonograph with flower horn and crane, value \$28.00, from and exhibited at Geo. H. Eichholz, 1340 Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

This contest opened July 1st and will close Sept. 30th.

Here is the plan, open to every reader: Every yearly subscription will count five points, every six months subscription three points, and every ten weeks subscription one point. The person receiving the greatest number of points will get first prize, the next largest, second prize, and the next, the third prize.

It is nearly as easy to get a yearly subscription as one for a shorter period. But this contest is arranged not only to get subscriptions, but what is of vastly more importance, to make Socialists. And this cannot be done with ten weeks or six months subscriptions. Any workman, however, who reads fifty-two issues of the Herald is almost sure to become converted. Therefore, it was thought best to encourage the yearly subscriptions.

It will make no difference how many or how few points the three lucky ones will secure. Simply the three highest will get the prizes. Based on previous experience, it is safe to say that the winners will get perhaps from 100 to 200 points to capture these prizes. Of course, we can't predict how many points will be necessary, but the above is a fair average of what has occurred in the past. Never for one moment forget that it is as much to make Socialists as to get subscribers this contest is started for.

No employee in the office will be permitted to take part in this contest.

Either cards or subscription blanks can be used. The rate for five subscriptions or more per year is forty cents; for six months, twenty cents, and for ten weeks, ten cents. The paper can be sent to one address for as many years as desired at the above rate, and each year will count five points.

Subscription cards sent on credit will also count, but to stimulate cash payment in advance the following additional premiums will be given:

For five subscriptions, \$2.00:

One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered \$0.50
"The Truth About Socialism," by John Collins25
"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson05
"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons05
"The Agitator"05
Total \$0.90
Five subscription cards at 50c each 2.50
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All for only \$2.00, if paid in advance.

For ten subscriptions, \$4.00:

One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered \$0.50
One copy "Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mitta 2.50
Total \$3.00
Ten subscription cards at 50c each 5.00
Grand Total \$8.00
All for only \$4.00, if paid in advance.
This is a cut-in-half bargain, and well worthy of your immediate attention!

Now, comrades, let every one get busy. This is your opportunity to reduce—even eliminate—our deficit. Once this is accomplished, the local organization will get all the profits from picnics, etc. What an impetus to Socialism, this would be! Just think of the thousands of dollars for additional propaganda which would be at our command. To work then, comrades! Let's double our circulation and do it at once.

For fifteen subscriptions, \$6.00:

One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered \$0.50
One copy Mills' "Struggle for Existence" 2.50
One copy Marx's "Capital" 1.75
One copy "Evolution of Man"50
Total \$5.25
Fifteen subscription cards at 50c each 7.50
Grand Total \$12.75
All for only \$6.00, if paid in advance.
The above is a Socialist library in itself!

Next week I enter Wisconsin again. Carl D. Thompson.

See that that other fellow gets a chance to correctly understand Socialism, also.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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Telephone Main 2294.

H. W. BISTONOW, Business Manager

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of the Berger removal without a trial, I have an opinion that we do a little better even under our present competitive system.

X. Y. Z.

Boston.

Answers to Correspondents.

L. Alderman, N. Y.—Please be a little clearer. Your letter may lead us to false conclusions.

H. S. McMillan, Mich.—The presses were already striking off last week's issue of THE HERALD when your request was received. We hope it made no great difference.

Thompson's Tour of Northwest.

Editor Herald: Your readers may be interested to know of the meetings the comrades have arranged for me in North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

SIoux CITY, IA.—On my way to Aberdeen I stopped at Sioux City where the comrades had arranged a conference. For two hours we discussed various questions of party management and tactics and as usual it developed that some of the comrades had a misunderstanding of the Berger case. As there were one or two impossibilists present we had a somewhat strenuous time before we adjourned, but most of the discussion was in good part.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Some of the comrades of Aberdeen have held positions on the board of management of the Chautauqua there and this enables them to get a Socialist speaker on the program each year. I spoke here Sunday morning, July 2, to a magnificent audience of perhaps six or seven hundred.

FARGO, N. D.—On my way to Ada I had to spend an afternoon and evening at Fargo. The comrades of the state executive committee arranged a meeting and we spent a very profitable evening together. It seems that a few impossibilists were worked into the North Dakota management, but the state executive committee were a unit against them and took the necessary steps to prevent them from disrupting the party. The state committeemen of North Dakota are a fine lot of comrades and are showing great wisdom in the management of the state work.

ADA, MINN.—Here a fourth of July open air meeting was seriously damaged by rain. But an afternoon conference and an evening hall meeting were quite successful.

HENDRUM, MINN.—A splendid meeting here and results very helpful to the state work.

SHELLEY.—Here we had a bad rain again, but the comrades are showing good staying qualities. They maintain a local of about 25 members.

CLIMAX is a new star in the north, being only recently organized. It is doing good work, however.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D.—Mr. Barnhill of Xenia, Ill., says he believes this country is going either to Socialism or to the devil, and he doesn't believe in either. He arranged a debate on Socialism at the Devil's Lake Chautauqua. Three thousand people were present and the United States senator of North Dakota presided. There were two appearances, afternoon and evening. It was a magnificent opportunity. Mr. Barnhill is a gentleman. I did my best to put him right. And I hope, I may say, "he went away a sadder but wiser man."

CASS LAKE, MINN.—The comrades chartered a small gasoline launch and had an afternoon ride on the beautiful lake—a very enjoyable occasion, and incidentally so successful financially as to provide money enough to cover half rent for the evening meeting. Forty members on the roll and 25 paid up—it isn't so bad for a small city.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Here we had an open air meeting of a beautiful summer evening.

TWO HARBORS, which is rapidly becoming one of our Minnesota strongholds, held a very successful meeting in the largest hall in town, with the usual good results. The movement here is made up chiefly of the railroad men, who are a splendid lot of comrades.

Next week I enter Wisconsin again. Carl D. Thompson.

See that that other fellow gets a chance to correctly understand Socialism, also.

From the Book Table.

THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED. By A. Cahan. Cloth, 428 pages. Price New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Newspaper and magazine readers generally have some idea of the "white terror" in the realm of the "white terror," the czar, but here we have the local color that almost puts the reader in the midst of the struggle. Cahan seems to be a born story teller and his book has already drawn enthusiastic praise for its literary excellence from such judges as William Dean Howells and other well known writers. The book well sets forth the workings of the secret, continuous and widespread revolt in Russia and besides that reveals the movement, even with people of having some dramatic chapters, some splendidly written love scenes and a good many side lights on Russian character and that of the persecuted Jew. Mr. Cahan clearly writes as a participant in the struggle and one whose representations come from first hand information. He has a style that permits of a great mass of information as to methods of the Revolutionary propaganda and the propaganda succeeding it, being given without dulling the narrative, and one lays the book down with a feeling of having seen the struggle at first hand also. The closing chapter of the story, in which is shown the closing in of the Revolutionary upon the doomed Czar and the retributive hunting down of the victorious band with almost unerring certainty, is tragic to a high degree. The story ends with its characters in prison, glorying in their fate and telegraphing by means of scratching on the stone walls their messages of loyalty and cheer to each other, husband to wife and comrade to comrade. If we were to cast about for something to criticize, we might make a note of the author's habit of alternately referring to some of his characters by their different names, in a way that is a little puzzling at times. But this is a mere trifle compared to the general excellence of his story.

National Lecture Dates.

Dates for national lecturers and organizers for the coming week are as follows: John Collins, July 23; Irvine Ind. Terr.; 24, Milburn; 25, Colgate; 26, Ada; 27, Okmulgee; 28, Okema; 29, Enroute.

B. Feigenbaum (Jewish): July 23, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 24, 25, Cleveland, Ohio; 27, Enroute; 28 and 29, Chicago, Ill.

George H. Goebel: July 23, Mermentau, La.; 24, 25, Jennings; 26, Ebenezer; 27, Lake Charles; 28, Houston, Texas; 29, Alvin.

Another record-breaking crowd attended this year's Social-Democratic state picnic in Milwaukee last Sunday. Schlitz Park could not have very well accommodated many more. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills made a whirlwind speech that fairly set the crowd rocking with enthusiasm. Many attended from the interior of the state and altogether it was a gathering of the loyal hosts who sacrifice for and guard the Wisconsin movement from harm of any insidious sort. The proceeds of the picnic will go to the press, the state and the city movements.

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[Illustration of a person holding a glass]
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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 1742.

NOTE: The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at Frodo Germaine Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.



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LABOR CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, V. L. Berger, P. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred Wilson.
NOMINATIONS: E. H. Baasberg, M. Teich, Jos. Zubert, W. E. Acker, Wm. Bruhn.

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Social-Democratic Notes.

The Twentieth Ward Branch will hold a basket picnic at Falk's Park on the Hawley road, one block south of the Blue Mound road, Sunday, August 13. The Twentieth Ward Branch has fought with a will for the cause of Socialism in the past, and certainly needs the support of all the comrades who can find a chance to attend this picnic.

The banner celebration next Sunday, July 23, will be the picnic of the Fifth and Ward Branches at National Grove, corner of Thirty-seventh and National avenue, where Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will speak at 4 o'clock, and the basket picnic of the Twelfth Ward Branch at Huelbeck's Grove, foot of Howell avenue, where Comrade Mills will speak at 2 o'clock. All the comrades and their friends are cordially invited to attend these picnics and listen to the whirlwind orator of the day, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills.

Things are moving at a lively pace in the Seventeenth Ward of late.

The subjects which the speakers in the new Socialist training school will handle during the coming months are as follows: "Socialists in Our Legislature," Wm. A. Alldridge; "The Mission of the Working Class," Jacob Rummel; "Socialism the Basis of Industrial Peace," Harry E. Briggs; "Evolution of Industry," Fred W. Rehfeld; "Why I Am a Socialist," Victor Lando; "The Trust Problem," Charles Jeske; "Socialism and the Home," Charles V. Schmidt; "How to Work for Socialism," Carl P. Dietz; "Primary Election Law," F. W. Thiel; "Trades Unionism and Socialism," Thomas Feeley; "Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities," James Galbraith; "The Problems of Taxation," Vox Populi.

The halls secured for this purpose are as follows:

- Second Ward—Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut street.
- Sixth Ward—Locke's Hall, 594 Fourth street.
- Eighth Ward—Mann's Hall, Fourth and Mineral streets.
- Ninth Ward—1216 Cherry street.
- Tenth Ward—Wisconsin Hall, corner Twelfth and Lee streets.
- Eleventh Ward—Bulgrin's Hall, corner Ninth avenue and Orchard street.
- Twelfth Ward—Hoeft's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue.
- Thirteenth Ward—Baasch's Hall, corner Third and Wright streets.
- Fourteenth Ward—Nadolinski's Hall, corner Fourteenth avenue and Grant street.
- Seventeenth Ward—Ode's Hall, 1156 Hopkins road.
- Nineteenth Ward—Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.
- Twentieth Ward—Dromolski's Hall, 1156 Hopkins road.
- Twenty-first Ward—Gathe's Hall, 1432 Green Bay avenue.
- Twenty-second Ward—Petersen Hall, 2714 North avenue.
- Twenty-third Ward—Bresenmeister's Hall, corner Thirtieth and Washington street.
- Layton Park—Dietrich's Hall.
- Socialists' Home, 382 Washington street.

More speakers and halls will be added just as soon as the county organizer, Comrade E. T. Melms, will be able to make arrangements.

Besides this, the four women's organizations are planning to arrange several lectures during the fall and winter months so that a lively educational campaign may be expected commencing the early part of September. Now that the halls are secured, the speakers and their various subjects upon which they are going to lecture arranged, it behooves every Social-Democrat in the city of Milwaukee to get busy and help make these lectures a grand success. The full list of the meetings for the month of September will be published next week. In addition to this the county organizer will make up a list of the separate meetings in each ward, so that the comrades in their respective wards can advertise the same. This plan of educational work ought to aid us considerably in our work for the cause, so put your shoulders to the wheel, comrades, and let us from now on work with a will. Comrades, we have nothing to lose but the jobs that bind us to the machine and we have the opportunity of a just form of society and government to gain. Let us, therefore, set to work every man in his place, and create a place for all. Remember, that in harmony there is strength, but if divided, we fall.

The Twenty-first Ward Branch is going to arrange for a mask ball next winter.

The Eighth Ward Social-Democratic Branches will hold a Social and Lecture at Mann's Hall, corner of Fourth and Mineral streets, Friday evening, July 28. Comrade E. T. Melms will deliver a lecture on "How we work for Socialism in Wisconsin." A social will follow the lecture.

The First Ward Branch held a very successful meeting last week. They are increasing in membership at a rapid rate, and flip-flop politics will be wiped out before long in the First Ward.

The meetings of the various branches are well attended, considering the warm weather, which goes



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THE MINIATURE LAKE AT WONDERLAND.

to show that the comrades are getting back to their old form of kicking down the banister of capitalism.

See that your neighbor gets Socialistic reading matter. Don't neglect this.

Don't forget the organization fund. Remember that it takes means to carry on the educational and campaign work in the city and state.

CITY NEWS NOTES MAN.

Academy.
"My Friend from India," a clever, laugh-provoking comedy, by H. A. Du Souchet, will be the attraction at the Academy next week, beginning Monday evening. The story is of a rich port-packer from Kansas City which tries to get into New York society. He is not entirely successful, but his attempts, coupled with some window smashing escapades by his son Charley, make enough fun for an evening's entertainment. The son, on one of his festive occasions, brings home with him a barber whom he meets and introduces him as a theosophist and a friend of his from India. The barber is obliged to



EDGAR BAUM, LEADING MAN.

carry out the fib and bits of fun ensues. A very funny incident of the play concerns a mirror. A man comes to fix a broken mirror. No one in the play sees him come in and no one sees him go out. The comedian and the old lady in the play do the rest. It cannot be properly described; it must be seen to be appreciated. There remain four performances of "The Henrietta," two evening and two matinee performances. The week beginning July 31, the new Thausbroun company will present "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" by Clyde Fitch.

Big Crowd Going to Waukesha Beach.
With good weather Sunday, a record breaking crowd is expected at the Beach. Many picnickers from Milwaukee will spend the day there, of these the Columbian Knights, National Union, Hasseldamse Soc. and Danis Soc. of Racine. The Beach is an especially well equipped resort for picnics, outings etc.; the accommodations and conveniences for such are better arranged here than on many places. The grove, which covers an area of 12 1/2 acres, is set with tables and benches where families can spread their lunch under the shade of the oaks.

Excursion rates have been made for trips around Pewaukee Lake, a trip well worth taking.

Nothing is a sport that can be enjoyed here.

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The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:

- Jacobs, Third and State streets.
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- Fritz Bethke, E. Water and Mason streets.
- Moll & Thane, E. Water and Michigan streets.
- Kiesel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway.
- Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

The Herald two weeks, ten cents. Send a dime, and for ten weeks you can read the Herald.

Wonderland.

Every afternoon and evening next week, commencing tomorrow, the patrons of Wonderland will be treated to a novel contest given by two expert log drivers, Lars Larsen, the champion of Michigan, and Private Hendricka, who proudly bears the same title of champion along the rivers of Wisconsin, will be the contestants and they will show the people, to the great majority of whom the contest will be entirely new, how the rivermen of the North bring the logs from the Northern forests to the mills where they can be sawed up into timber.

The management announces that the gate on Oakland avenue and the west gate leading from the river will be thrown open to the public at eleven o'clock, for the accommodation of picnickers. The shady groves east of the scenic railway and the other numerous groves along the river will be at the disposal of the park's guests who wish to spend the day in that manner. Strahl will close his engagement at Wonderland this week giving his last drive tonight at 10:15. Woods Cook, the high diver, will remain.

Socialist Maennerchor.

The Socialist Maennerchor will give a ball and picnic Sunday, July 23rd, at Gravel's Grove, Port Washington Road. Take Fox Point car as far as Irma ave., Terrace Farm. Car every 30 minutes from City Hall. Comrades and friends are cordially invited. Games and refreshments provided for all.

Committee.

FAIR SHOPS OF SHEET METAL WORKERS.

- Braun & Miller, 395 Reed st.
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- Bishop, J., 1239 Cherry st.
- Donath, V., 399 Concordia ave.
- Jeske, R. & Co., 718 Walnut st.
- Kraek & Benstein, 1209 Chestnut st.
- Mertz, J. & Co., 848 Winnebago st.
- Salentine, Hy., 207 Reed st.
- Stanber & Drasel, 1503 Fond du Lac ave.
- Romberger, Jos., 3015 Cherry st.
- Following firms are engaged in the Hardware Trade also:
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Value of a Labor Paper to the Advertiser.

"A labor paper is a far, far better advertising medium than the secular daily relatively to the number of subscribers. For instance, with 6000 subscribers, will bring better returns to the merchant advertiser than would a daily of 10,000 subscribers."—Printer's Ink.

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What is Social-Democracy?

"Socialism is a system of social organization which would abolish entirely or in great part the competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it co-operative action; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community." Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth; but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor.—Prof. S. Laube.

Socialism, as taught in America, is the substitution of co-operation in place of competition. It advocates the gradual absorption of industries by the government. We propose to make the government the sole capitalist, the agent of the people, to manage the industrial system for the benefit of all. Socialism does not propose to interfere with the home, family or religion. It does not propose to interfere with private property or to make a new distribution of national wealth.—Father T. McGrady.

"The alpha and omega of Socialism is the transformation of private and competing capitals into a united collective capital."—Prof. Schaeffle.

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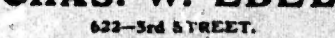
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